MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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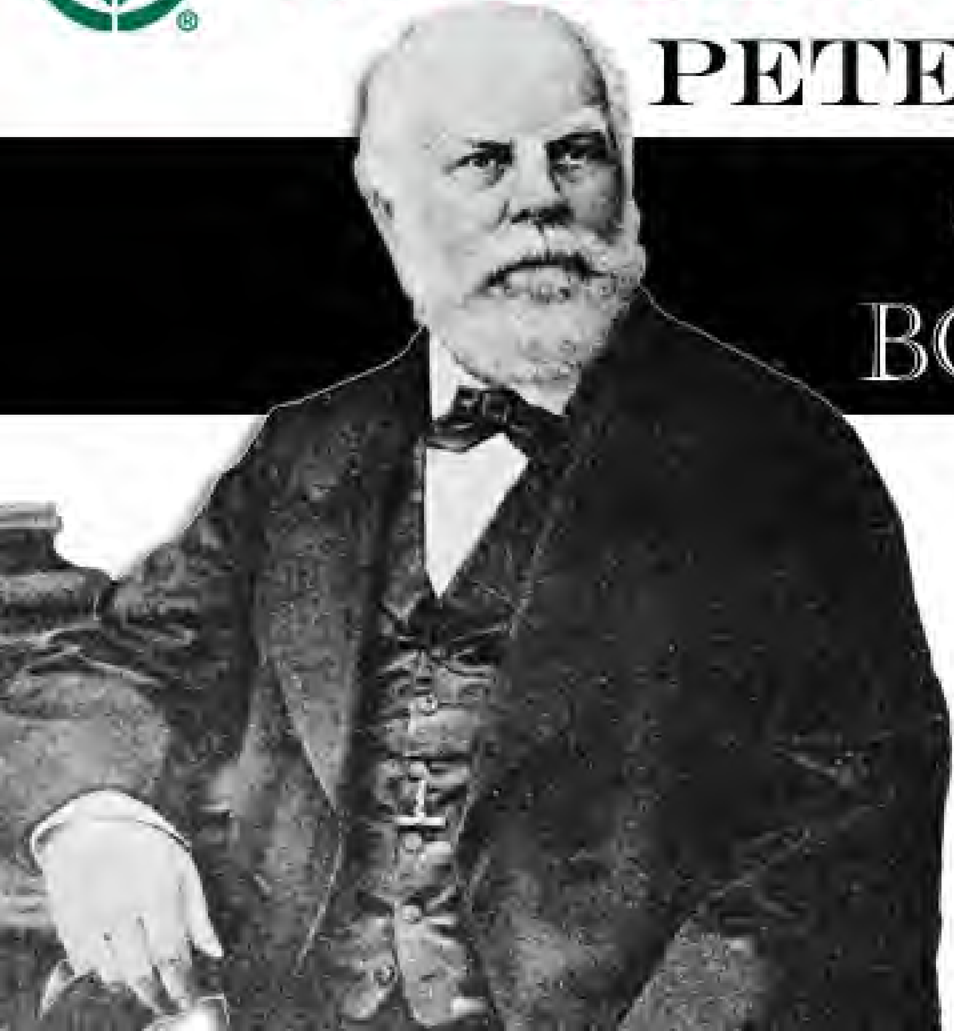


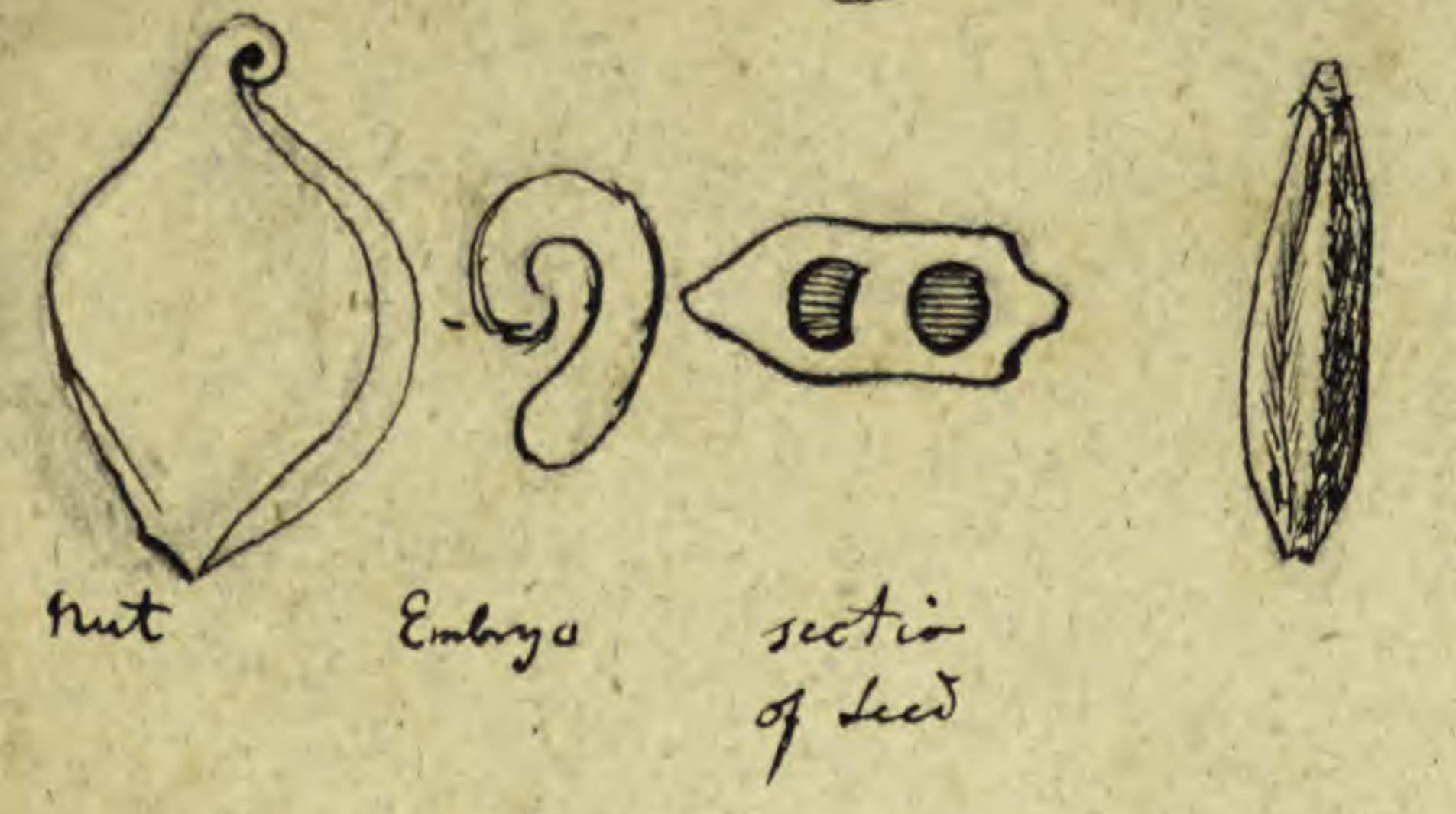
GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

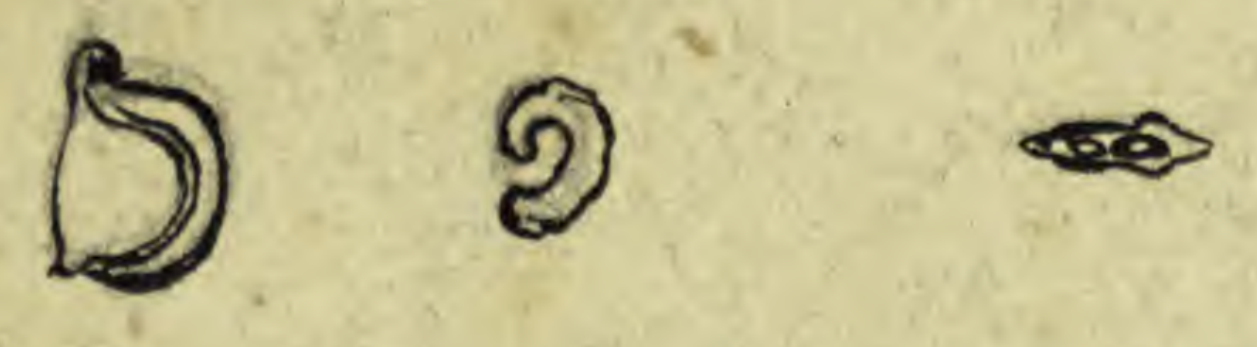
Potamogeton

may 1843

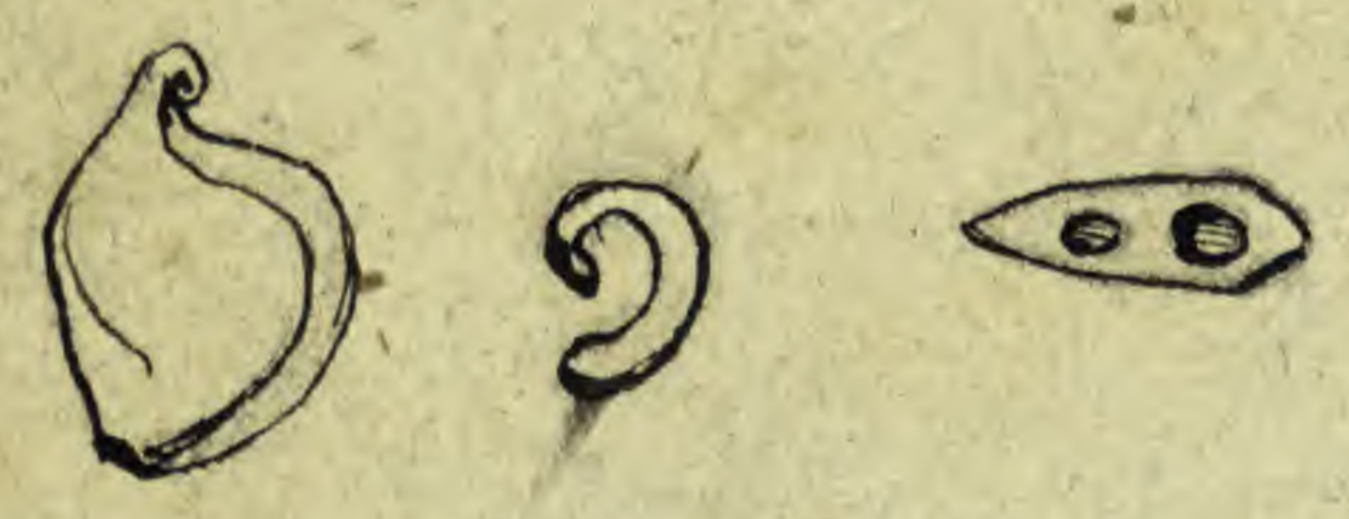
Reed 7-10

1. --


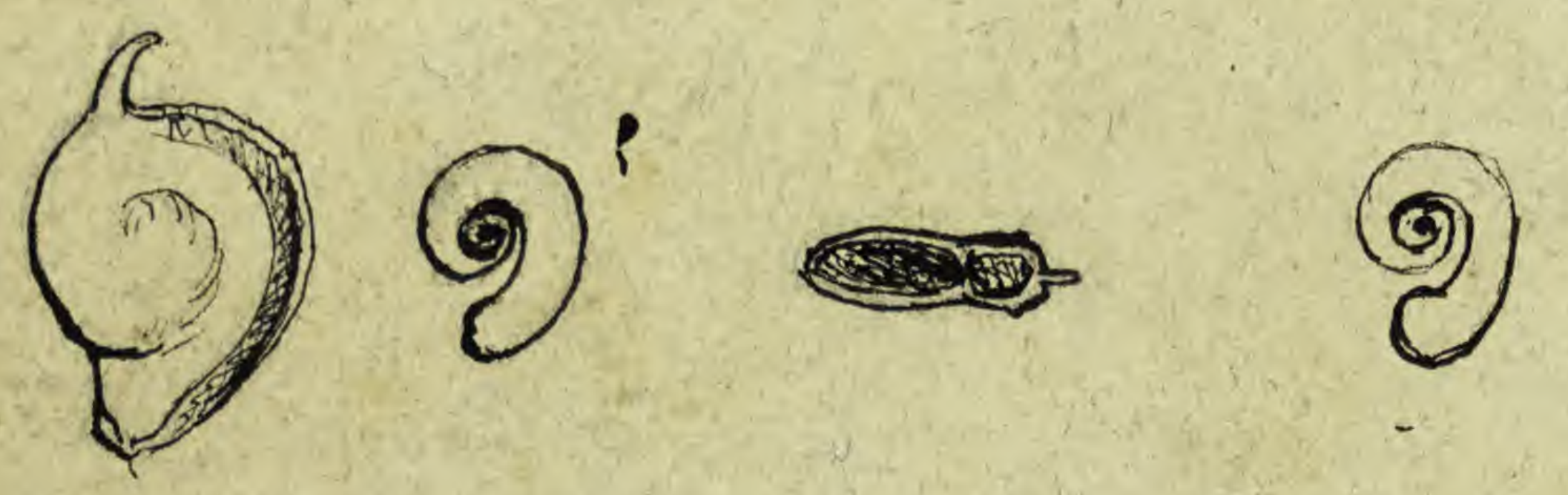
Potamogeton natans, Upper Missouri
Saline ponds
apparently a different species, to be called ~~P. megacarpus~~

2.


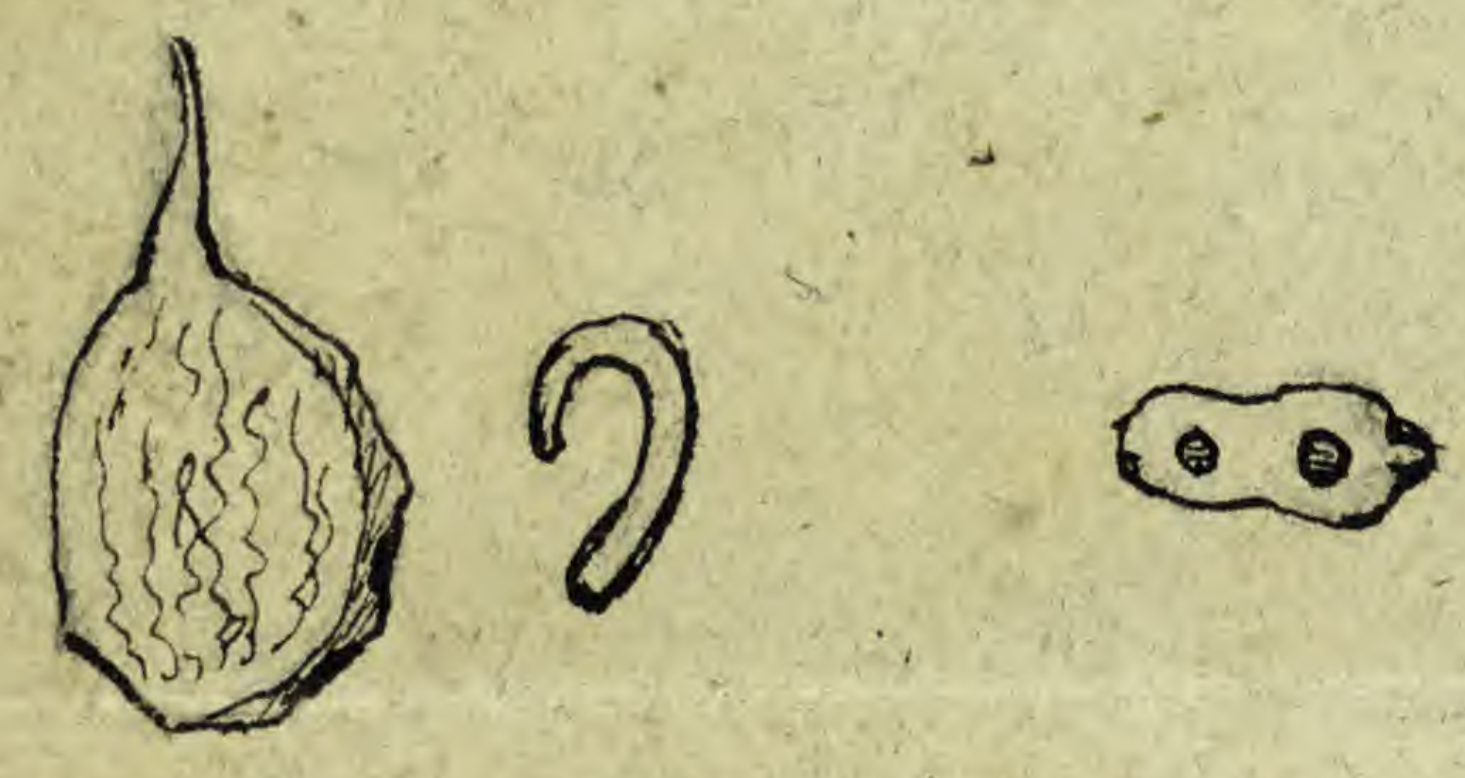
Potamogeton natans? diversifolius ? grandifolius
Illinois lakes; Sept — Sem. immature
vide

3.


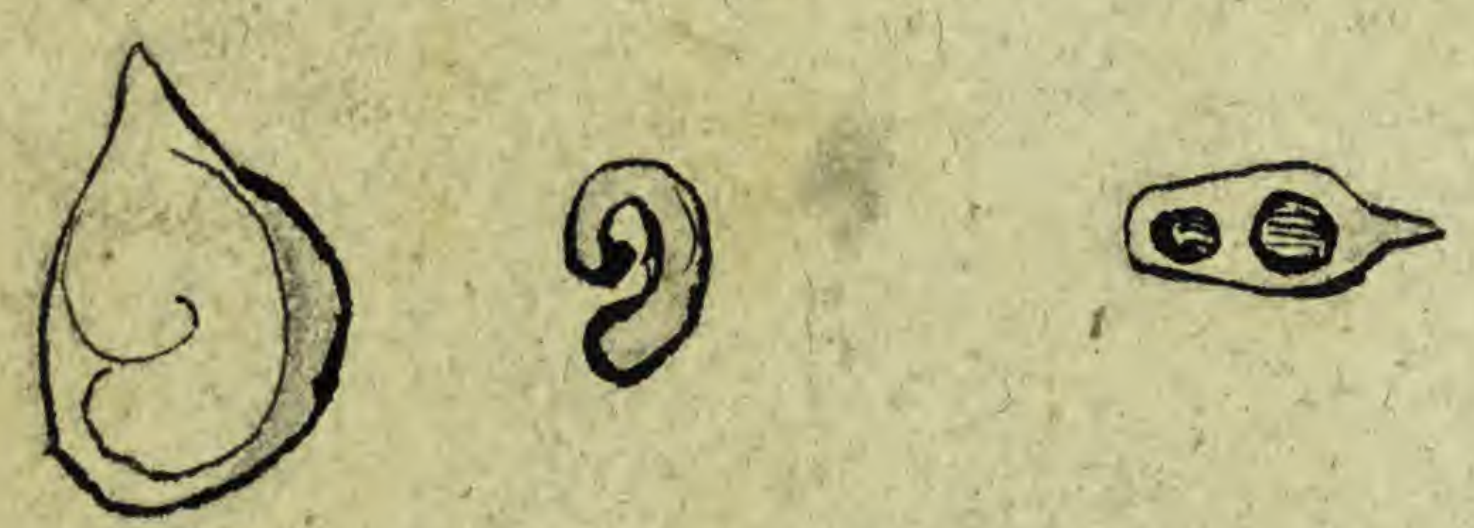
P. gramineus, Berlin

4


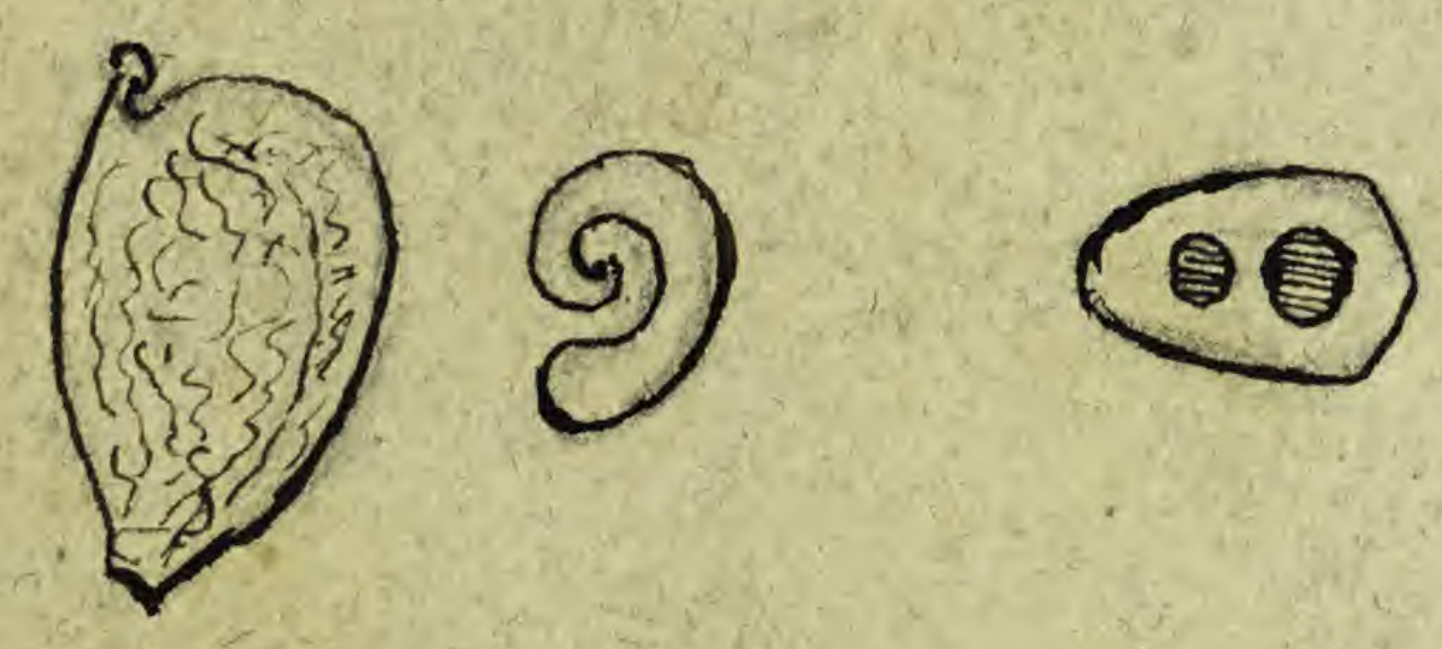
P. densus Germany
(in the fresh state, carina much wider, wing-like
testa membranaceous

5.


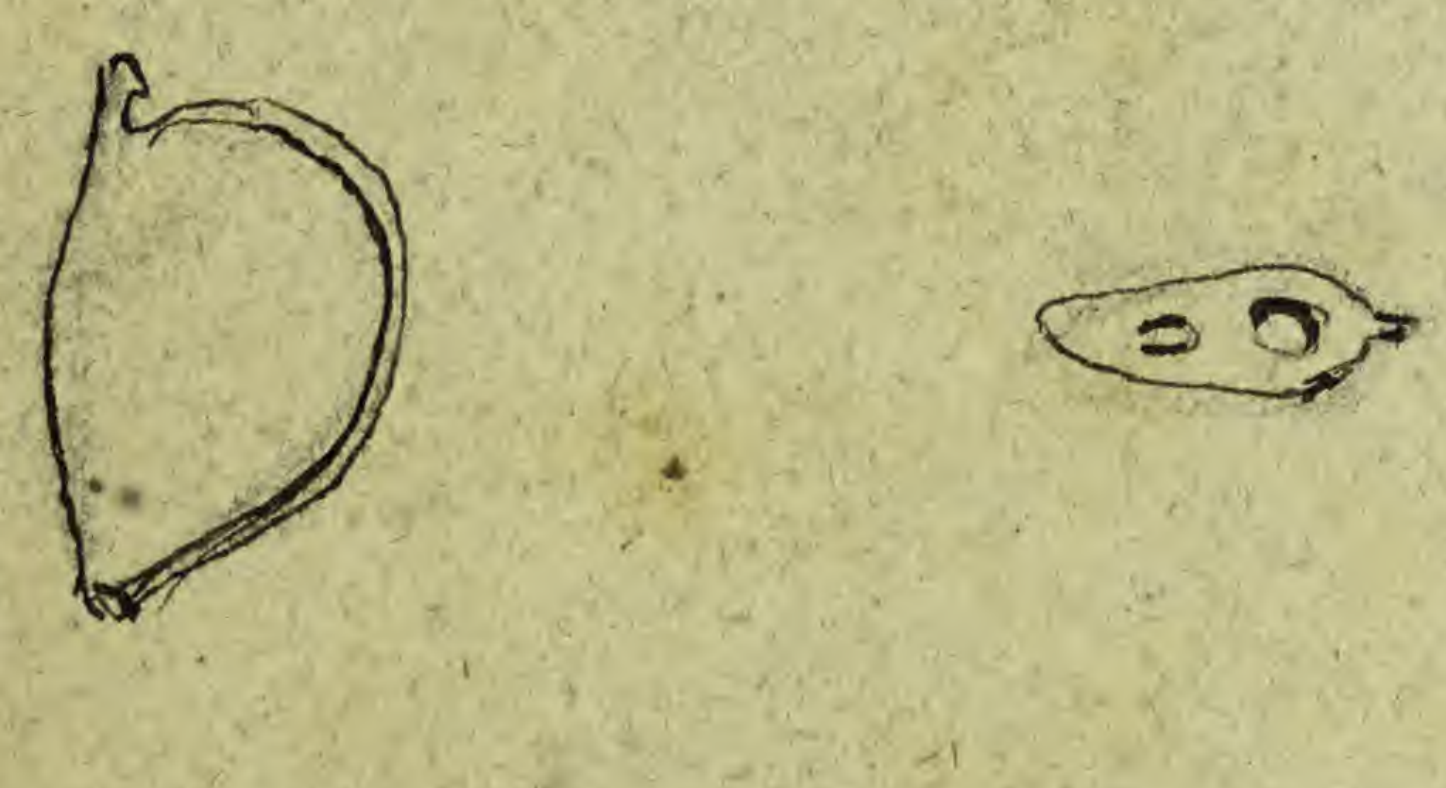
P. crispus ? Katzweiler
under the name rufescens
when dry, rugulose, black; (carina ragged
testa thick, coriaceous

6.


P. rufescens ? Hannover
fruit young, light brown

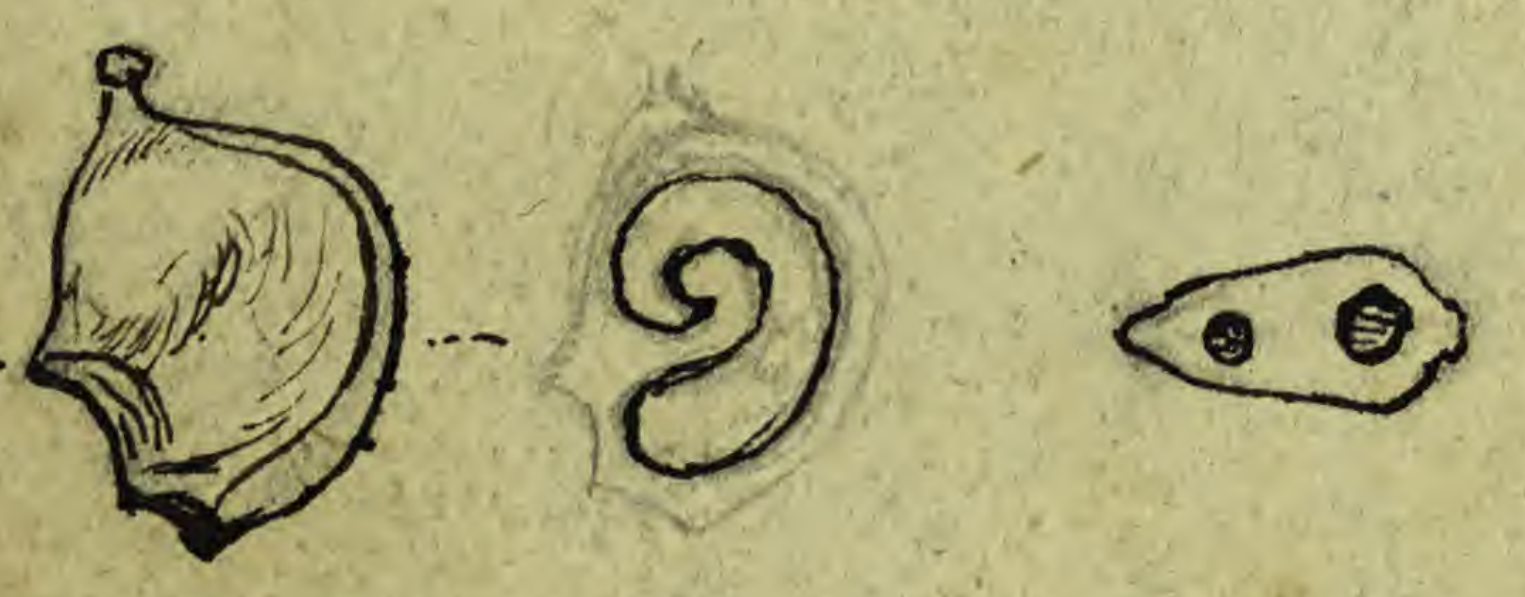
7.


P. marinus L. upper Missouri

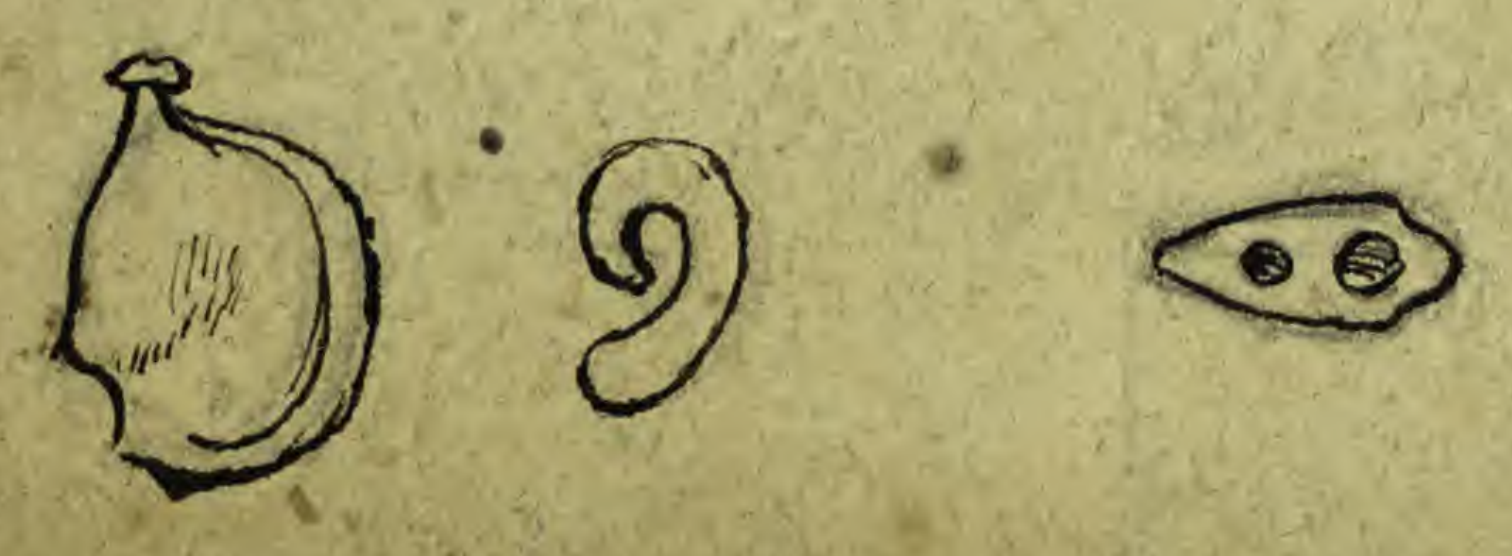
8


?

P. pectinatus L. Germany

9 ----


P. trichoides Cham. Berlin
carina not alate, but tuberculate, obtuse

10


P. pusillus L. ? trichoides Freyburg

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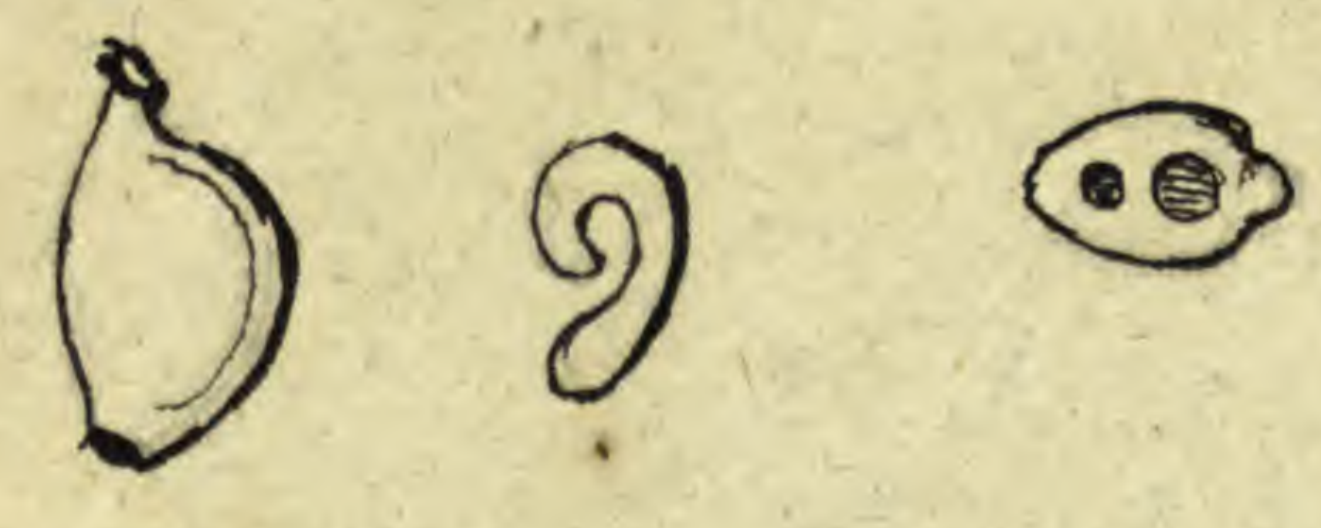
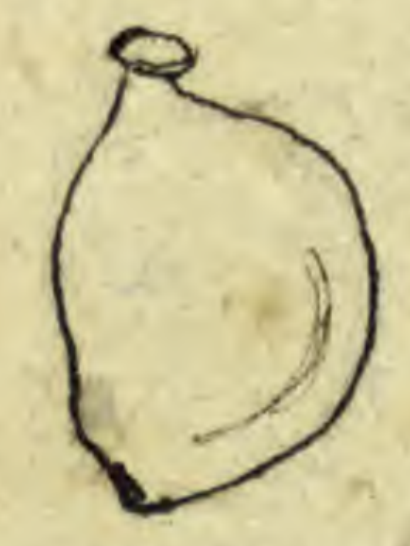
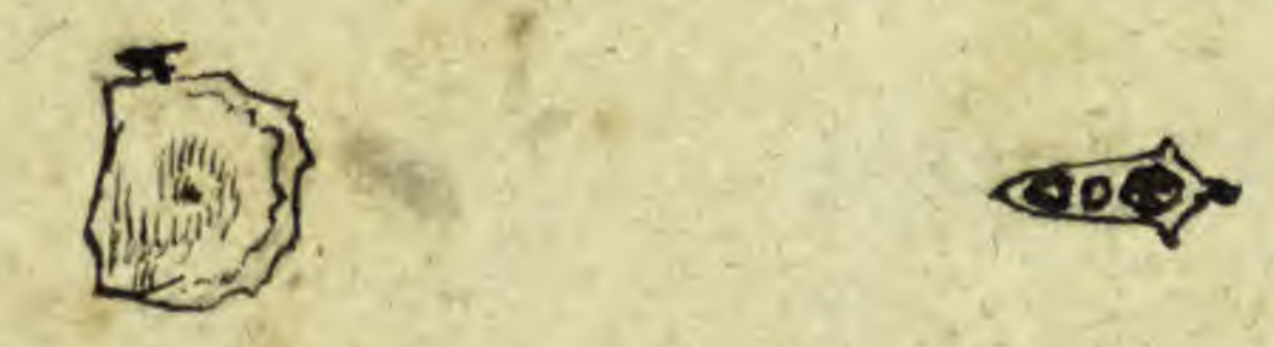
11 

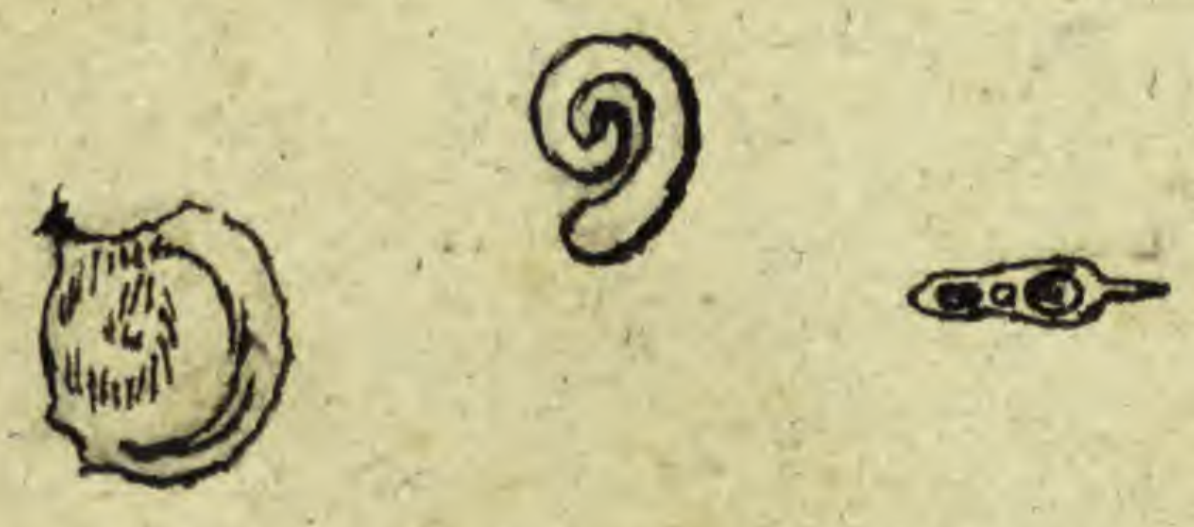
Potam. pusillus L — Frankfort & Berlin

12 

P. compressus ? — Aachen
fruit quite young

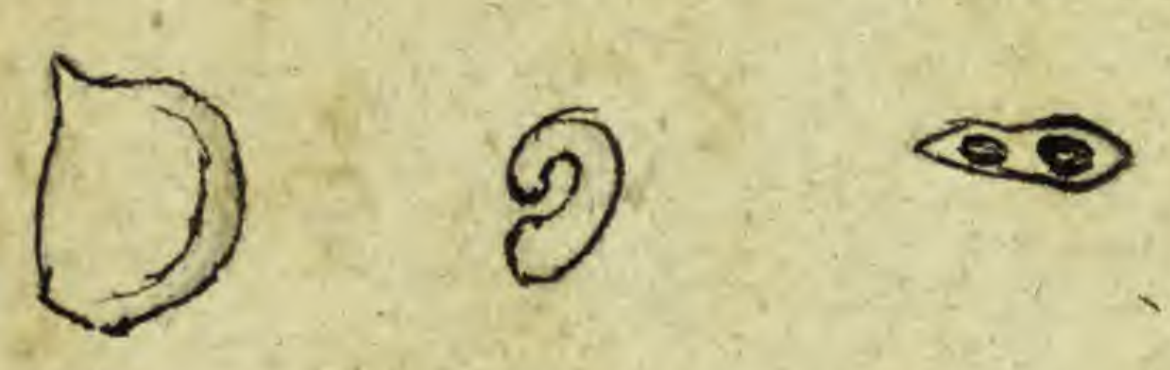
13 

P. diversifolius Bart.
~~β. capitatum ; capit subsessil ; fol. 7 nerv.~~ Ad nervis
β. spicatum ; spicis pedunculatis ; fol 7 nerv.
carina and both margins denticulate

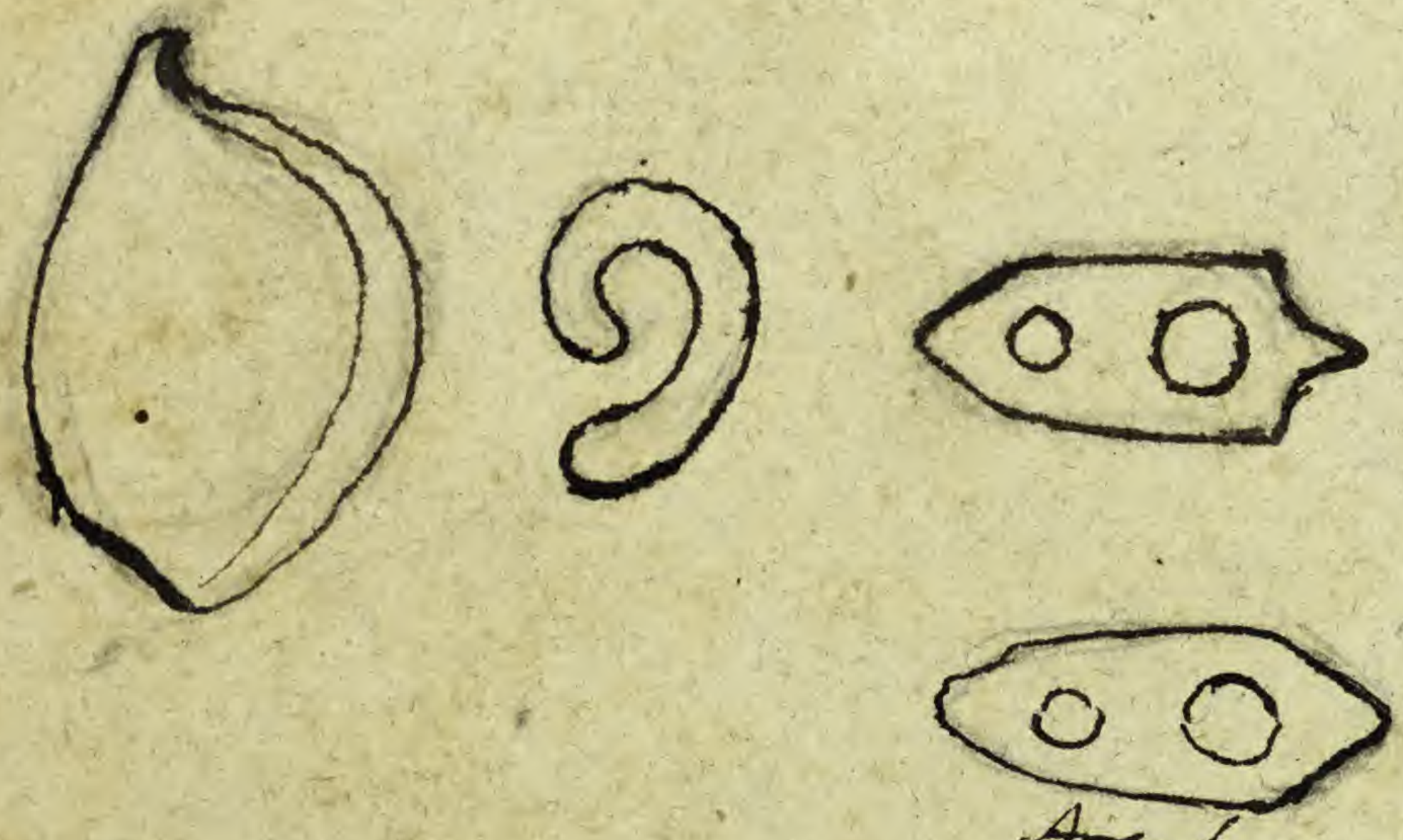
14 

P. diversifolius Bart
α. capitatum capit subsessil, fol 5 nerv.

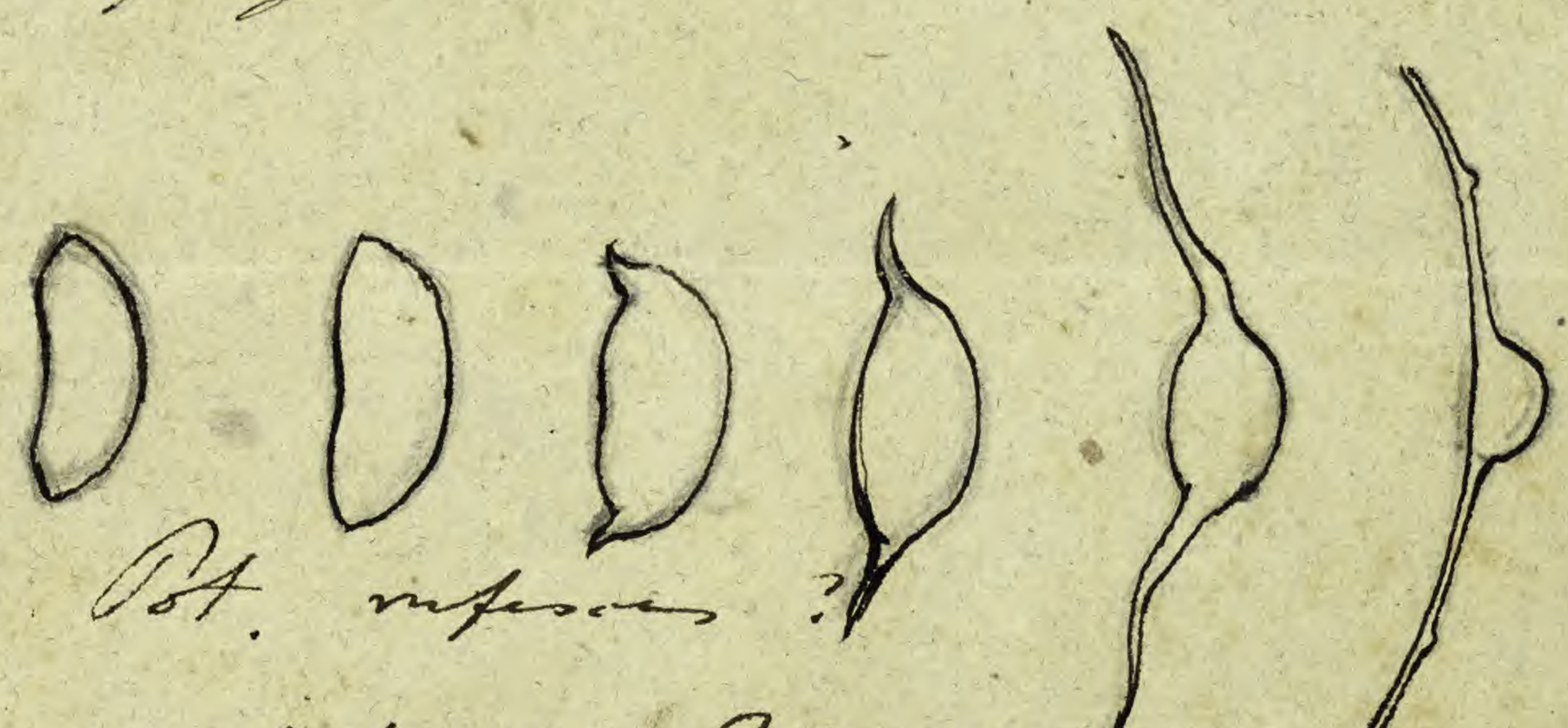
NB. β: has always fruit No 13; but
α is variable, either = 13 or 14.

15 

P. natans L — Germany
fruit young.

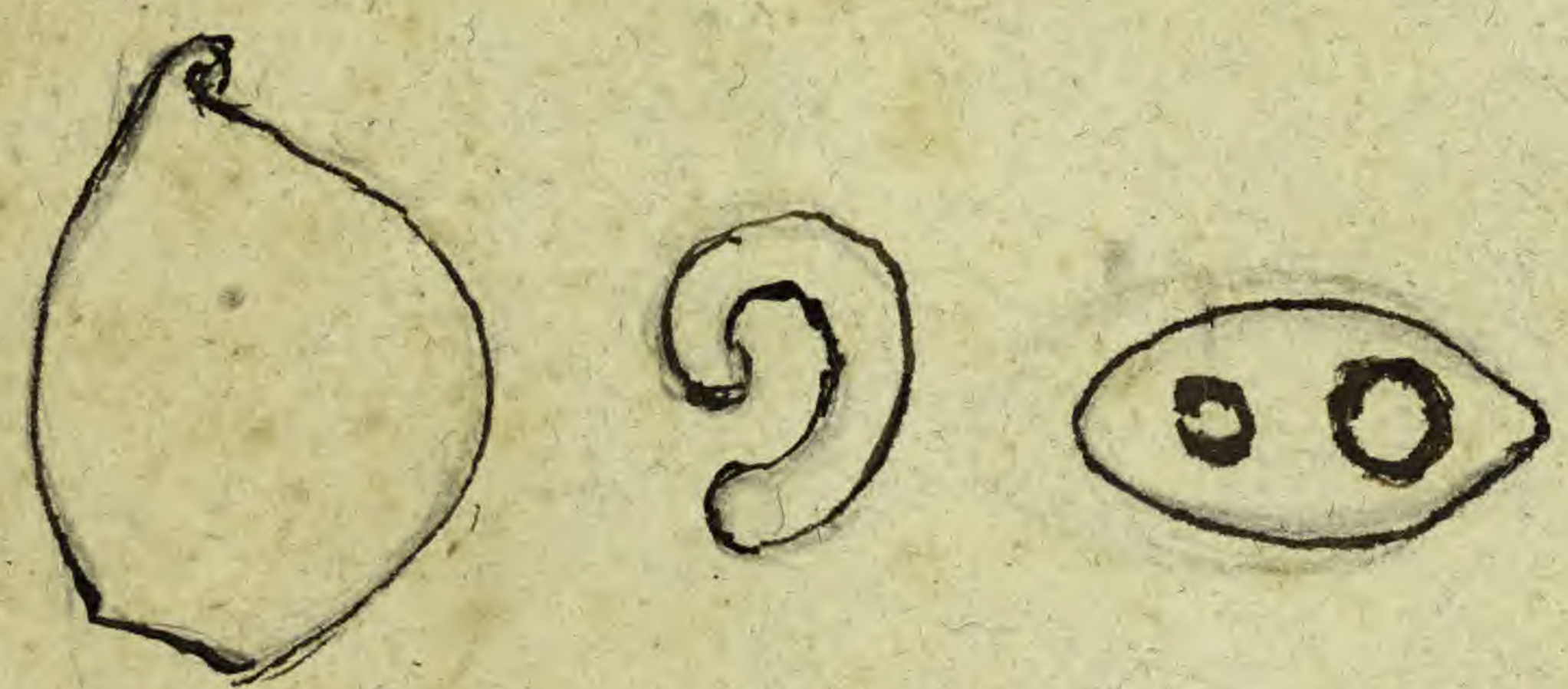
16 

August

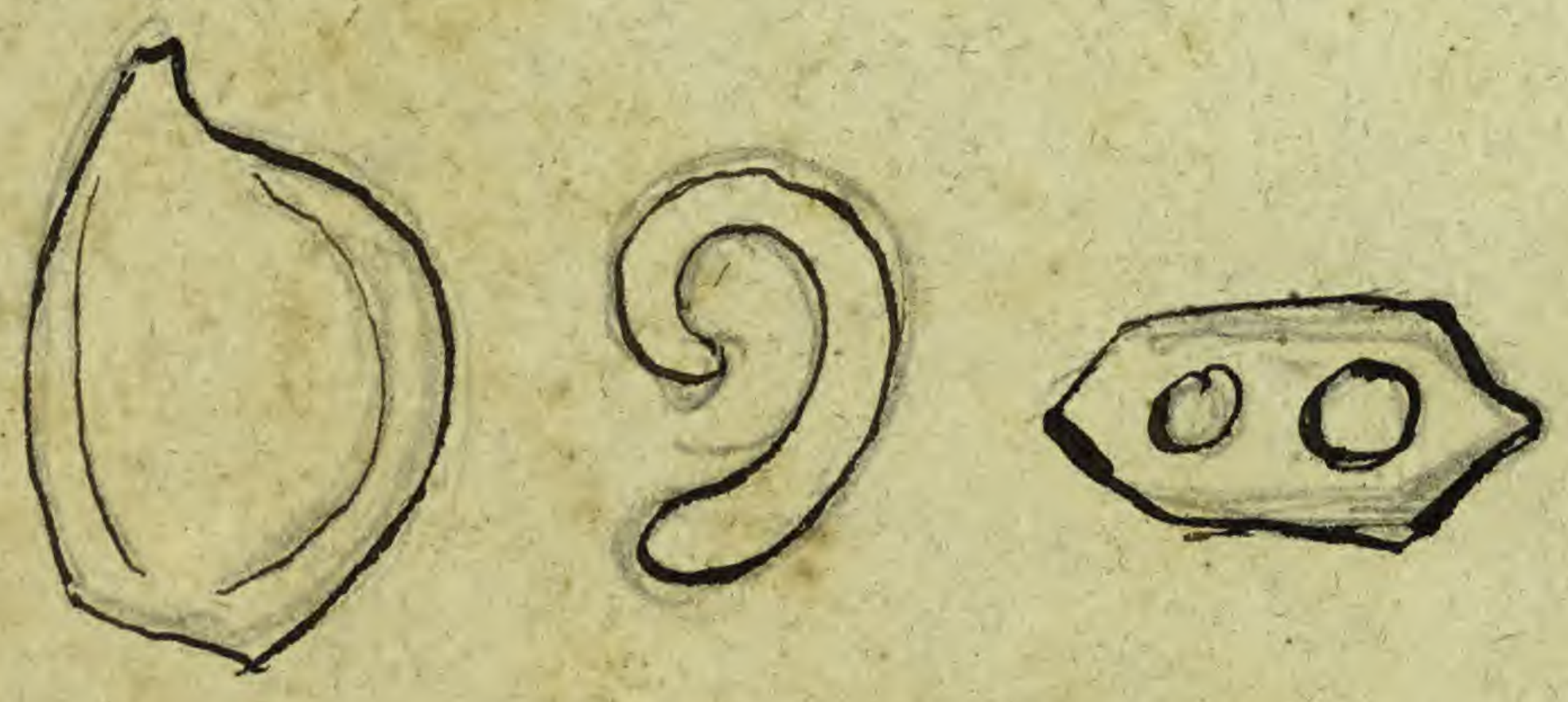


Sections of petiole near the base, below the middle, above the middle, near the base of the leave and 2 in the leave.

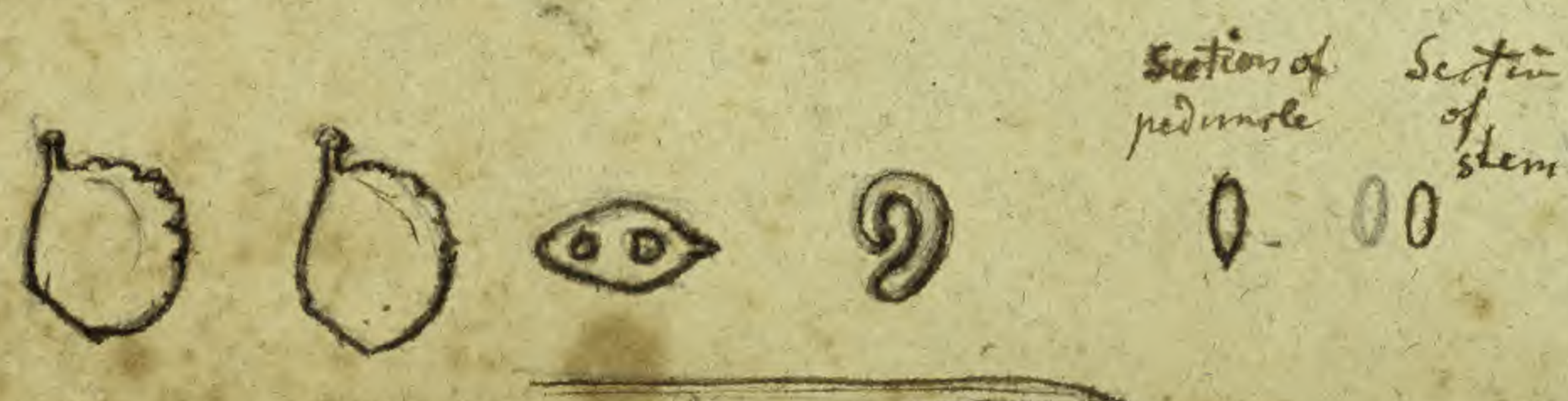
Pot. rufescens ?
ripe fresh seed, July 1843 – carina ! [illegible]
lower leaves of P. lucens, upper of natans
Lakes Am. bottom.

17 

Pot. natans. ripe fresh seed
Lakes, Am. bottom July 1843.

18. 

Pot. Texas 1844
= 16 ? but
leaves different

19 

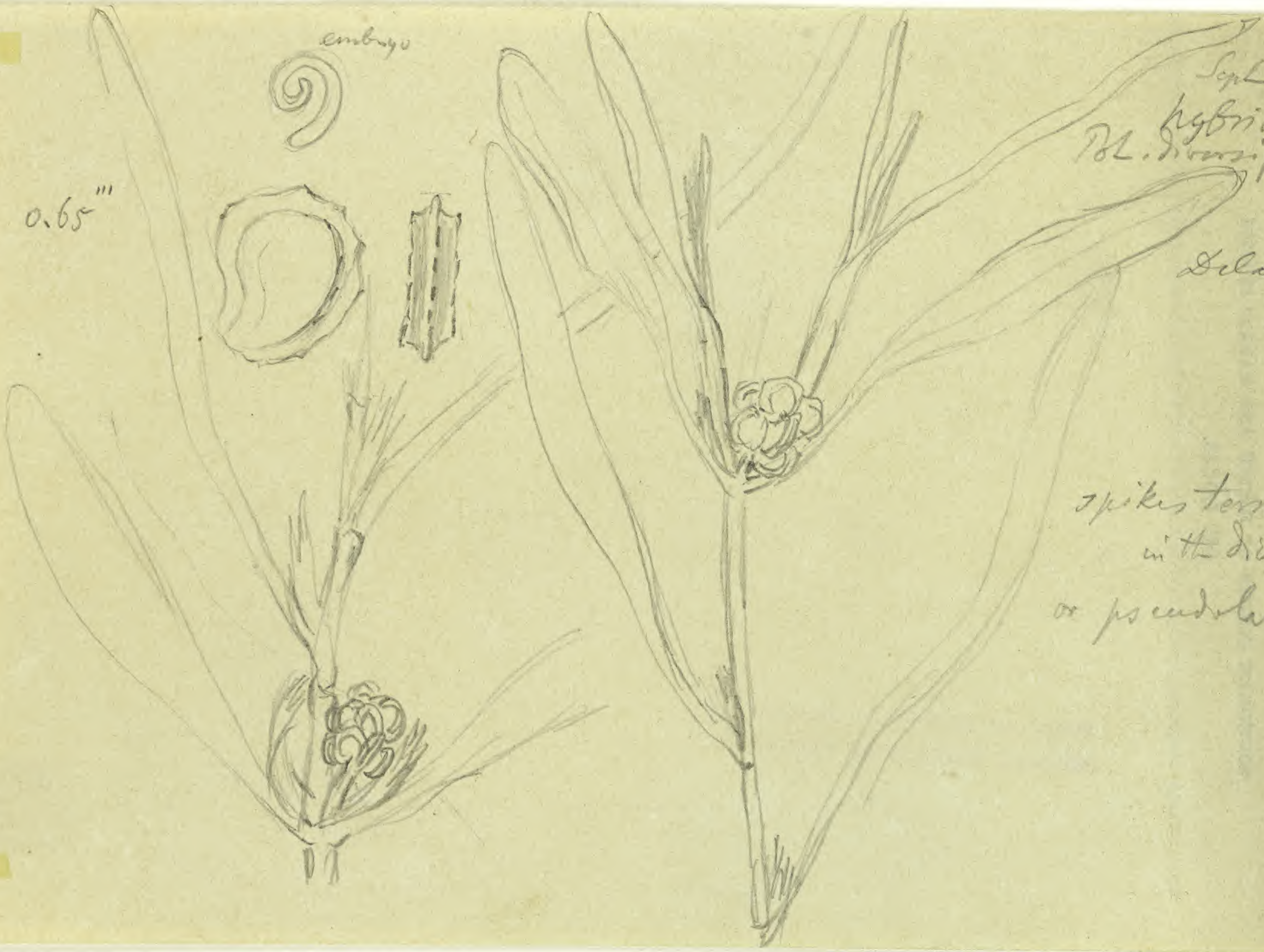
Sections of peduncle Section of stem

Pot. St Louis in small swamps at Chouteau's Avenue, head of Chouteau's Pond June 1847

peduncul. incrassat.

probably P. pusillus, distinct by the crenulate carina

10194



Sept 1880

hybridus !! x
Pot. diversifolius

Delaware
Tatnall

spikes terminal
with dichotomy
or pseudolateral

10195

M. W. ALEXANDER,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
ST. LOUIS.

Potamogeton with figures
see Chamisso
in Linnaea vol II. p. 149
feb 4 — 6.

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10196

you a ten dollar bill on State Bank of Ohio which you paid us on Monday last — I kept it in my pocket until this morning & then paid it to H. Boyle & Co. & they return it as counterfeit

Yours Respectfully
Amos P. Foster
by E. N. Parker
Cor. Second & Locust

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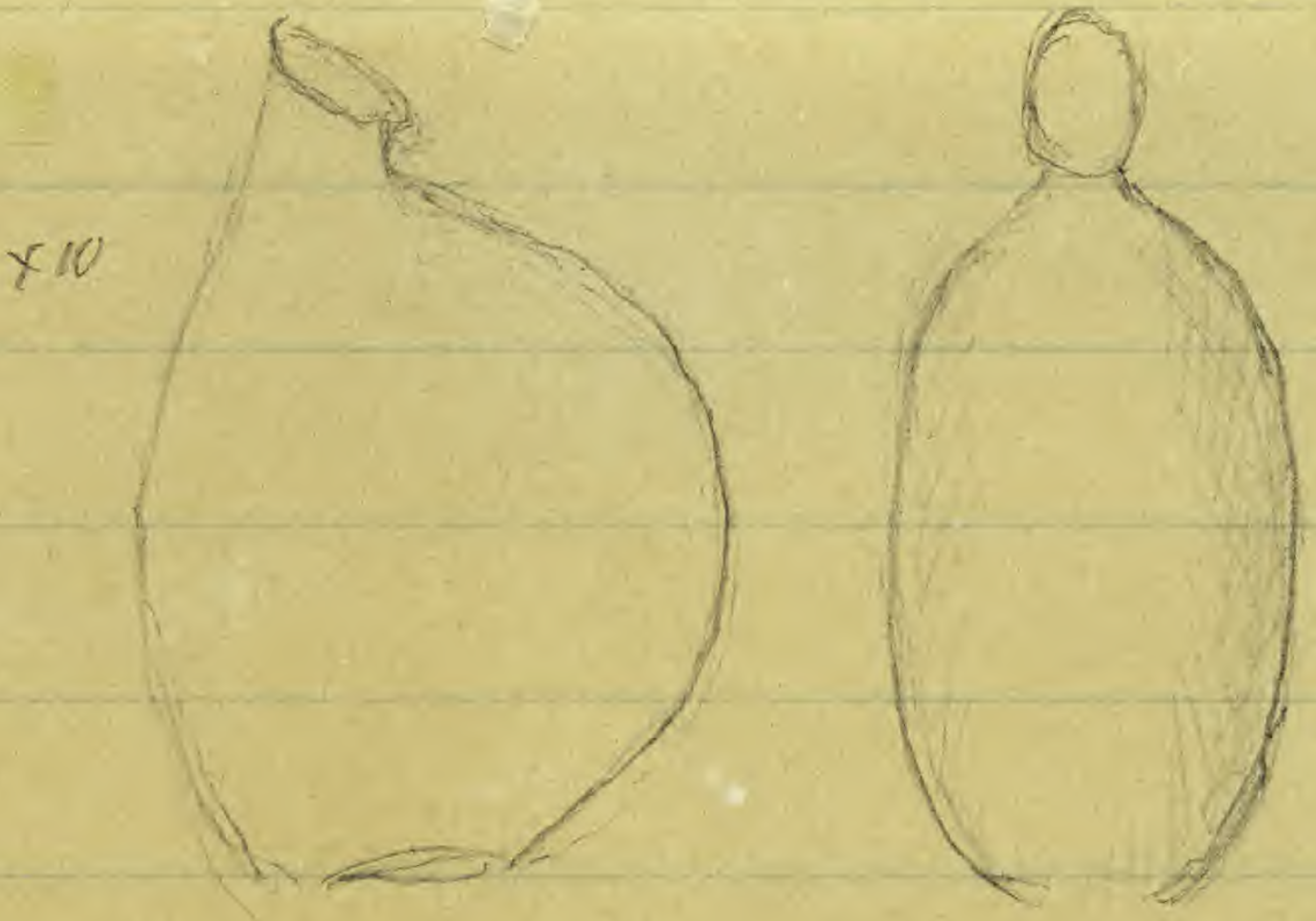
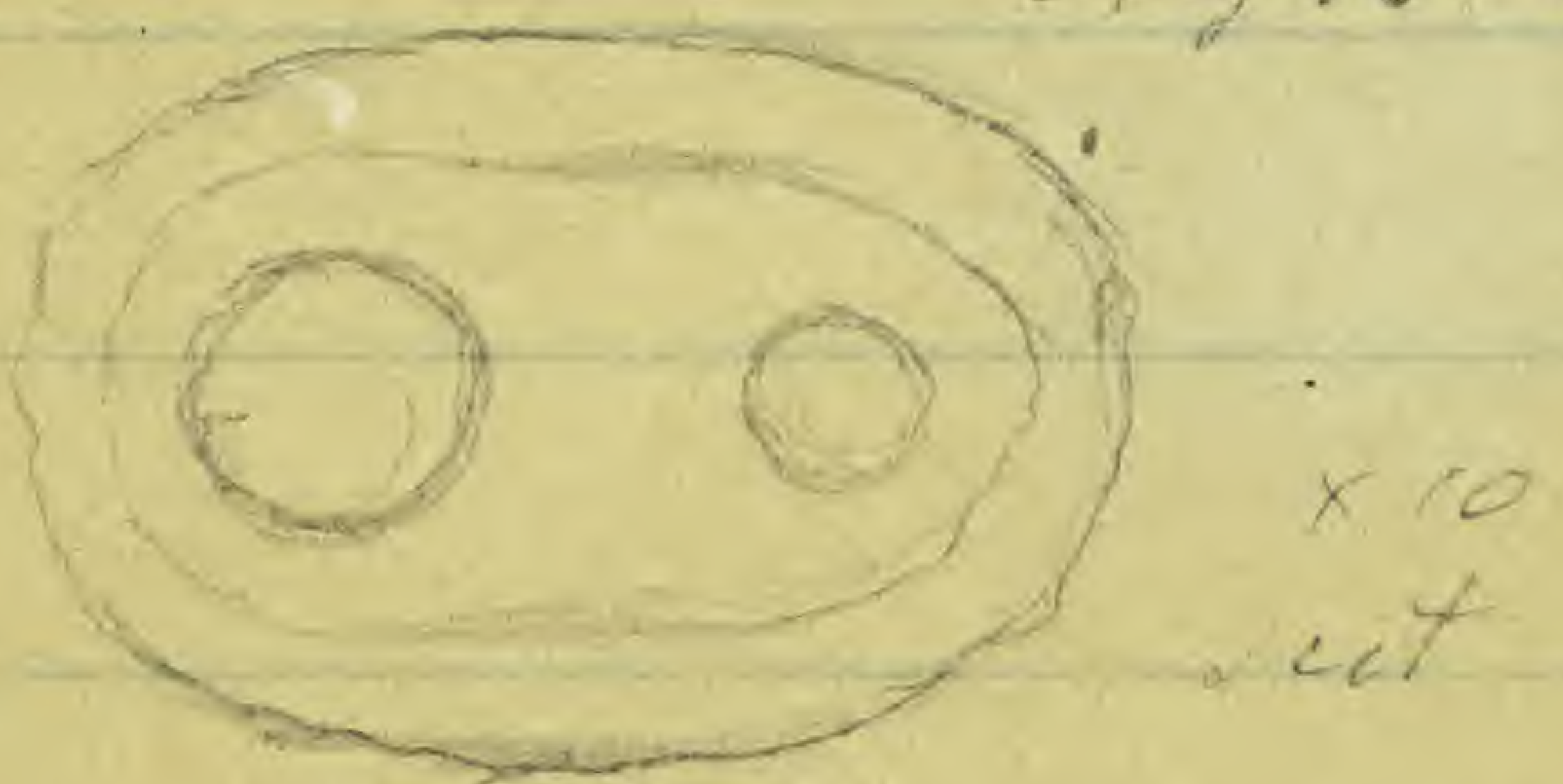
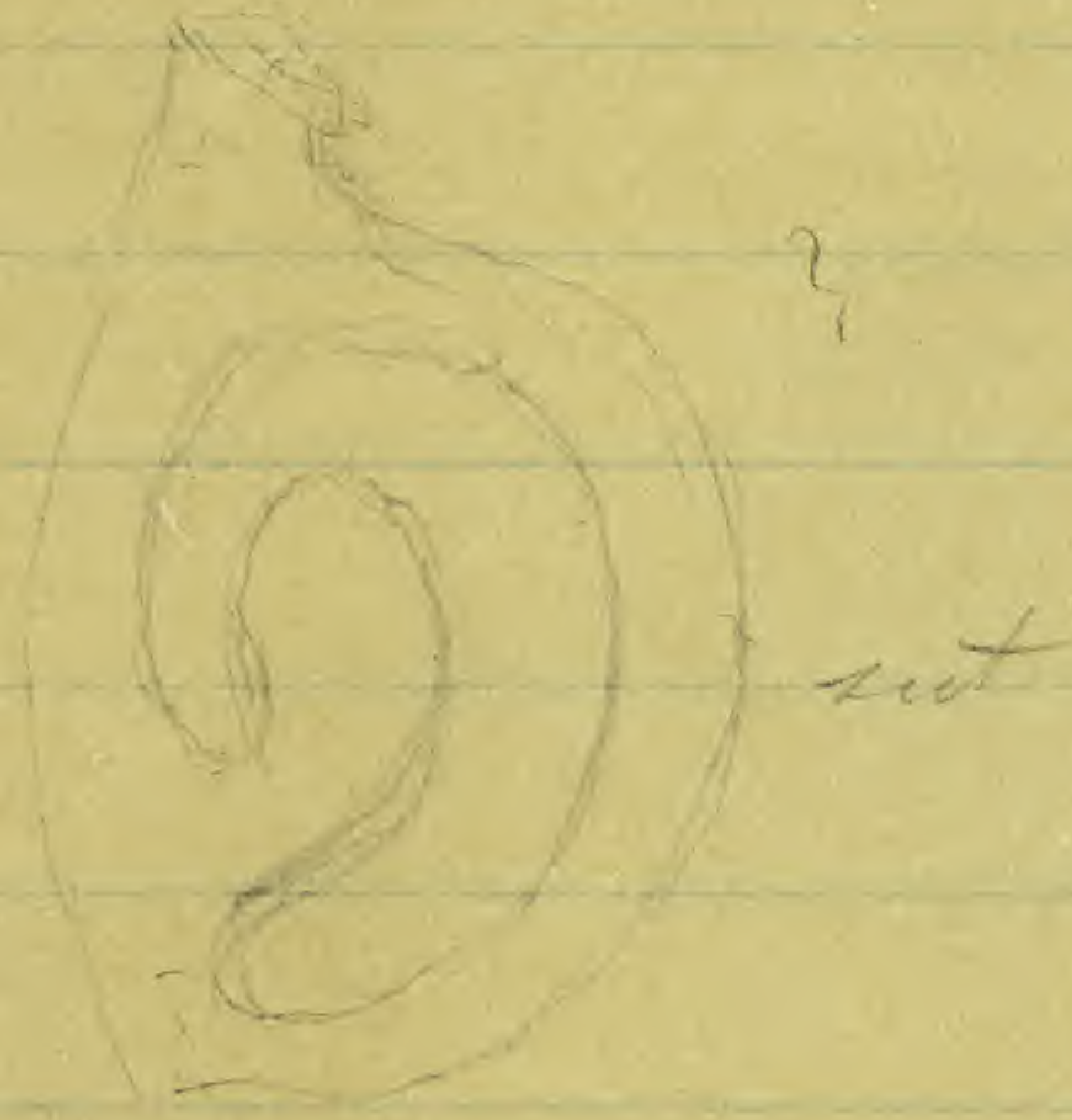
Potamogeton perfoliatus
var longifolius

Lake Superior near Bayfield
Aug 18 1878







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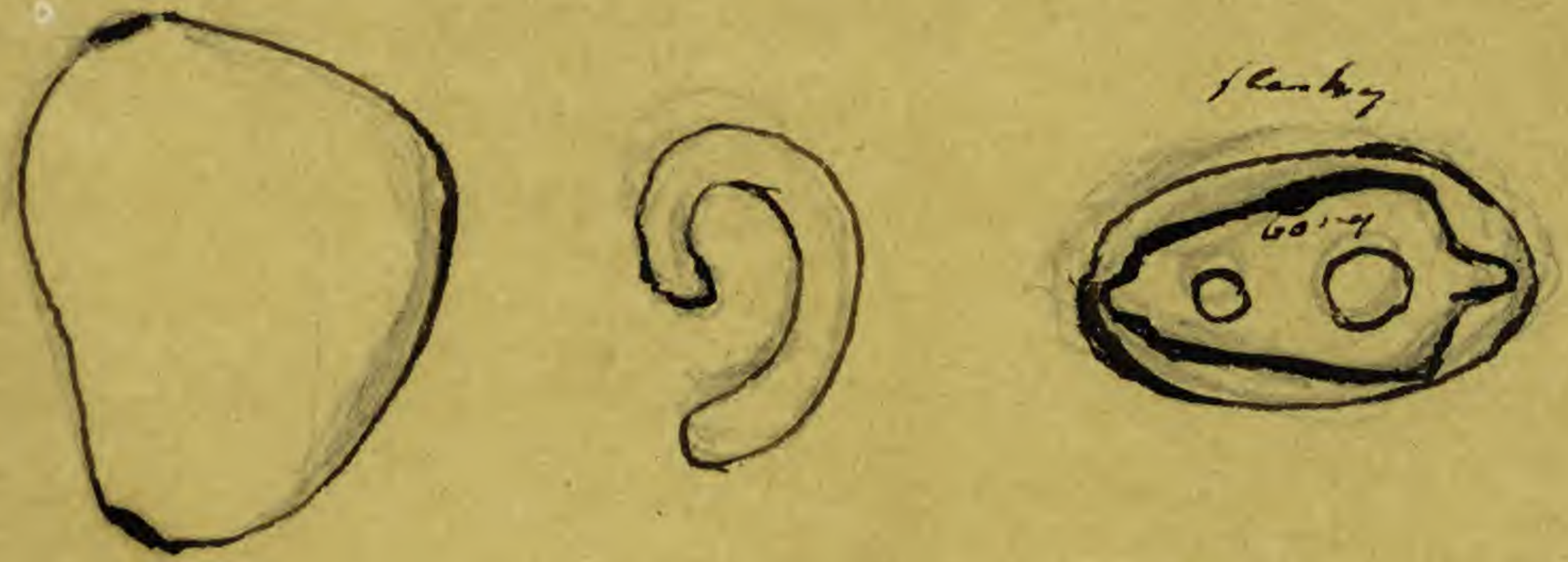
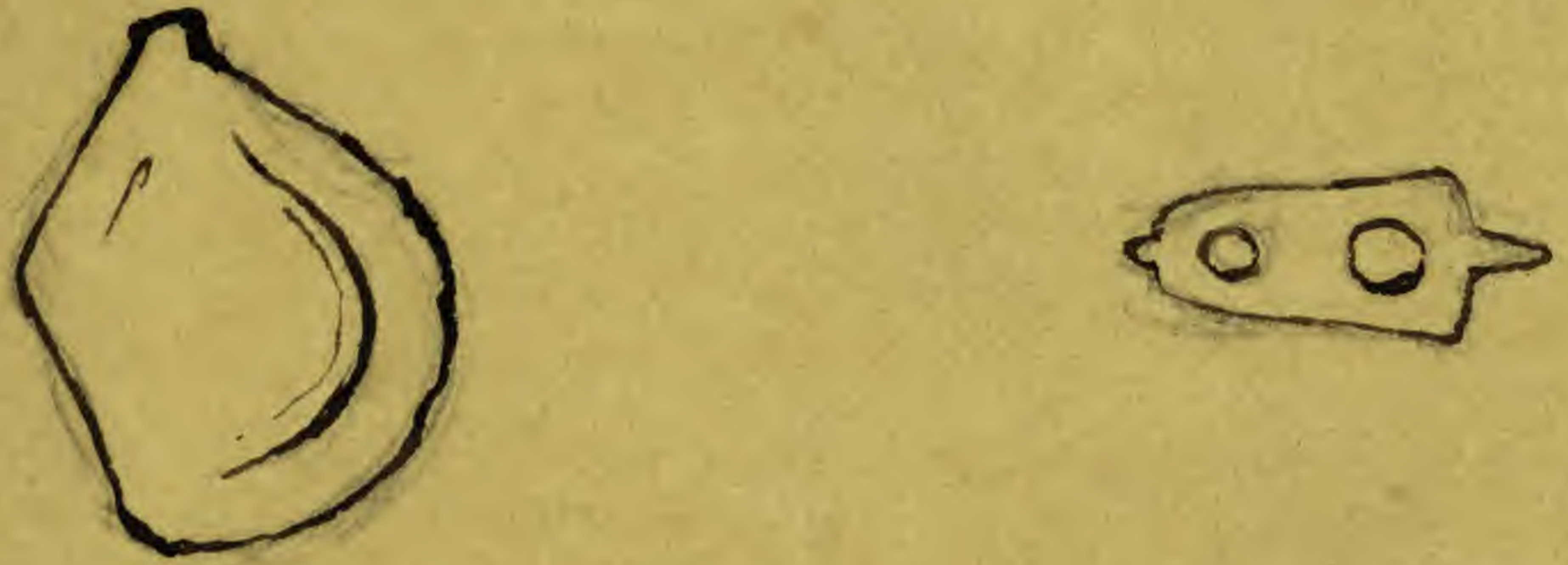
20. a



fresh seed of Potamogeton natans Pond north of St Louis Aug. 1847

20. b.



dry seed of the same

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10198

Potamog. No. 19 St Louis June 1847 near
Chouteau's Pond —
near P. pusillus, but fruit nearly orbicular
with a crested carina; stem compressed!
but not alate, angles obtuse — peduncle
incrassate, compressed, fl. capitate
leaves acute, cuspidate 3 nerved!

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10199

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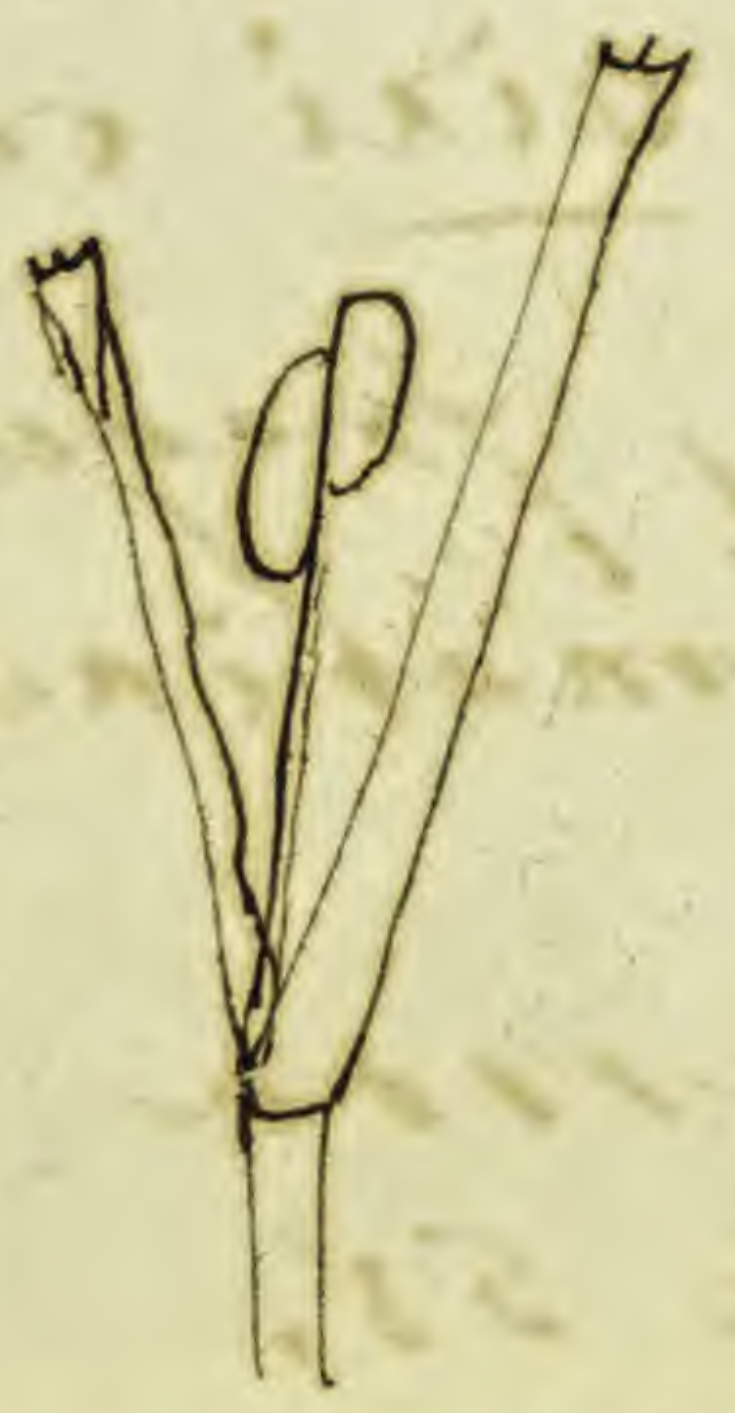
Plantae phanerogamae marinae a C. Wrightio in Cuba lectae

No 82. *Thalassia testudinum* König, Aschs. in Linnaea Neue Folge I. 159. Flos foemineus defloratus. Flos virgineus adhuc ignotus, sicut fructus qui in planta Oceani Indici, iidem generi certe adnumeranda, (*Schizotheca Hemprichii* Ehrb., Aschs. l.c.) capsula est 2–4 sperma stellatim dirumpens. Flores masculi ex König 9- ex Duchassaing 12-andrii: an polline confervoideum?

No 83. *Vallisneria* sp. vix planta marina

No 84. *Halodule*? *Wrightii* Aschs n. sp. Sitzungsber. der Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin 16. Jun. 1868. Differt a *H. australi* Miq., Aschs l.c. 163. foliis longioribus, angustioribus ($\frac{1}{4}$ – 1 Mm latis), angustioribus apice bicuspidatis nec rotundato. Flores masculi ignoti; in *H. australi* (quorum fl. foem. latent) antherae binae pedunculo contrarie non eadem altitudine insertae.



No 85. Cymodocea (Phycoschoenus) Manatorum Aschs. n. sp.
Sitzungsber. nat. Fr. Berl. 16 Jun. 1868. Maxime affinis C. (Ph.) isoëtifoliae Aschs., Linnaea l. c. p. 163., differt foliis multo tenuioribus longioribus, exsiccatione nigricantibus, floribus et fructibus subtriplo majoribus. Flores masculi et fructus maturi ignoti.

Sloaneus in Catalogo et Historia Jamaicensi tres plantas marinas phanerogamas jam noverat, procul dubio easdem quas Cl. Wright collegit.

Alga angustifolia vitrariorum Sloane cat. Jam. p. 5, Hist. Jam. I. 61. = Thalassia testudinum König.

— marina graminea angustissimo folio Sl. l. c. = Halodule? Wrightii Aschs.

— Juncea sive juncus marinus radice alba articulata, Manati grass Sl. l. c., tab. 22 f. 5 = Cymodocea Manatorum Aschs.

Desiderantur plantarum illarum trium exempla florifera et fructifera nonnulla spiritu vini conservata; porro notulae de illarum provenientia, frequentia, an fecundatio ut in aliis congeneribus submarina sit.

~~Qua~~
Berolini die 17 Junii 1868.

Dr. P. Ascherson
Friedrichstr. 58.

52

Dr Gottsche Altona
bei Hamburg
C. M.

62. Riccia natans L
63 Marsilea polycarpa Hook & Grev. vidit!
64 Salvinia auriculata Aubl
65 Azolla Caroliniana
66
67 A Caroli

Synopsis Hepaticarum
Gottsche ([illegible])
Lindenberg & Nees
Hamburg 1844

Liebmann Mexican Lebermoose
Kopenh. 1863

10200

82 Ceratophyllum without fruit — probably demersum
81 Naj. major, very small

Geschlossen
Carlsruhe den 13ᵗ Mai morgens 1840
A Braun.

Auszug. 16 Mai 1840.

Notiz über eine neue Art Zan̄ichellia aus Nordamerica.

Es ist mir nicht bekannt, ob schon irgend wo das Vorkommen der Gattung Zan̄ichellia in Nordamerica angeführt wird *), ~~und~~ ich ~~möchte~~ will die Leser ~~über~~ das Vorkommen dieser Gattung in der folgenden Notiz mittheilen um so mehr, da die Art, die mir aus Nordamerica bekannt ist, ~~mir~~ neu zu sein scheint.

Unter einigen von Le Compte Conte wahrscheinlich in Georgien gesammelten Charen, welche mir Zeyher im Mai 1836 mittheilte, fand ich, in Gesellschaft von Najas flexilis, Bruchstücke einer Zan̄ichellia, welche sich durch ihre Carpella, die, oberflächlich betrachtet, kleinen an der Pflanze hängenden Planorben gleichen, sehr auszeichnet, weshalb ich ihr den Namen Z. Cochlospermum zugedacht habe.

Auf der beiliegenden Tafel ist die Pflanze, so weit ich sie kenne, abgebildet, etwa 3mal vergrössert. Anordnung der Blätter und Verzweigung wie bei den

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*) Aus Peru führt Steinheil in Ann. des Sciences natur. Febr. 1838 eine jedoch ~~noch~~ nur unvollständig bekannte Art (Z. peruviana Steinh.) an.

82 ~~17~~

unter Zanichellien, aber die Blätter breite
spitz. Die männliche Blüte kenne ich nicht, k
daher nicht angeben ob sie zweimännig ist, wie b
Z. palustris oder einmännig, wie bei Z. dentata.
Die weibliche Blüte ist aus 4 sehr kurzen, fast
kreisrunden, stark zusammengedrückten, mit einem scharfen
Rückenkamm) versehenen Fruchtblättern (Pistillarblättern)
gebildet, (und sitzender Narbe
welche zu fast ~~kreisförmigen~~, glatten, auf dem Rücken
mit einigen Zähnchen versehenen Carpellen heran-
reifen, an deren ~~de~~ Seitenwänden der schneckenförmige
Embryo ~~durch~~ sich abmodelt. Nimmt man ihn aus dem
hartschäligen Carpell heraus, so zeigt er sich noch ~~durch~~
von einer dünnen dunkelgefärbten Samenhaut umkleidet.
Er ist scheibenförmig aufgerollt (circinatus) mit
1½ oder beinahe 2 Umgängen, welche von einander
abstehen, wie bei dem Gehäuse von Spirula,
während bei Z. palustris und dentata die Abtheilungen
des in spitzem Winkel spiralig eingeschlagenen Embryos
dicht aneinanderliegen. (Vgl. die Figur.)

10201

**) Vergleiche Steinheil l. cit.; wobei nur zu bemerken, daß die ~~aus 2 verwachsenen Staminibus gebildeten~~ Antheren der Z. dentata, welche St. zweifächerig nennt, eigentlich 4 fächerig sind, wie dieß gewöhnlich bei der sogenannten 2fächrigen Antheren der Fall ist; die aus 2 verwachsenen gebildeten 4fächerigen Antheren der Z. palustris also eigentlich 8fächerig.

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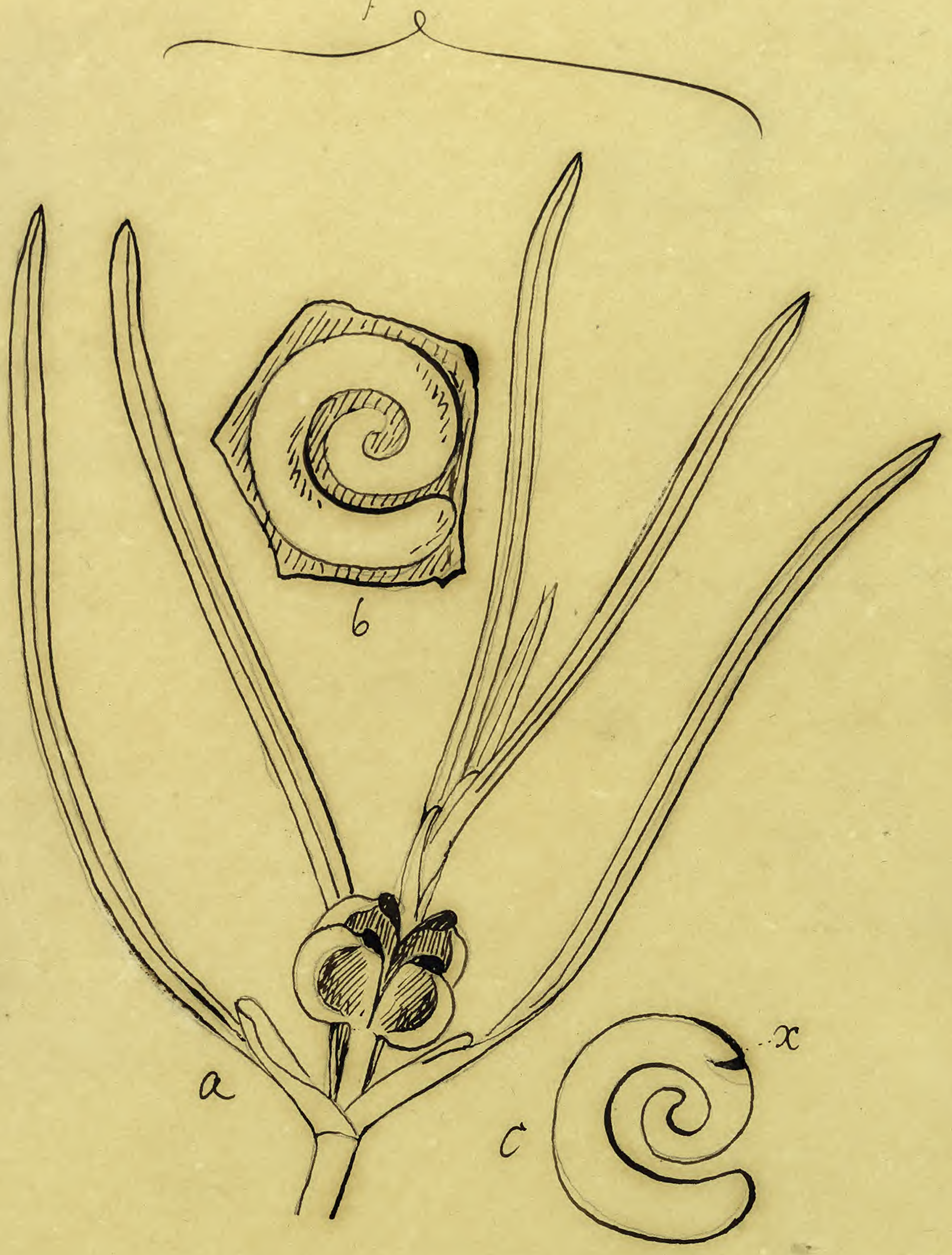
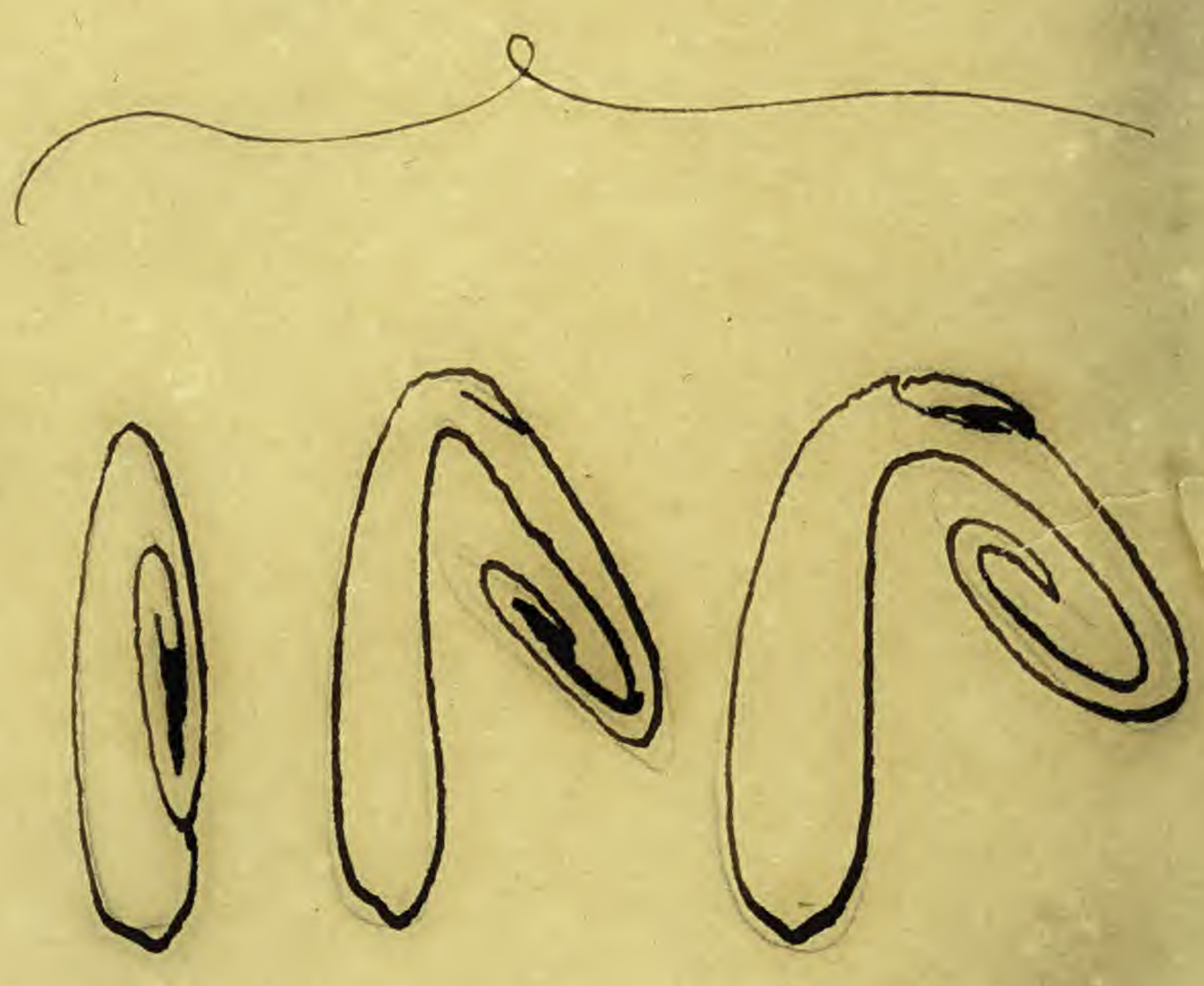
f. 1.



f. 2.



f. 1. Zannichellia Cochlospermum A. Braun. 1840

a, apex plantulae cum flore foemineo (auct.)

b, carpellum maturum

c, Embryon, ad x: fissura conspicitur in qua plumula abscondita est.

f. 2. Embryon Zannichelliae dentatae (palustris auct.)

10202